

Advertisements Agents are authorized to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the following persons: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street. Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for use of advertisers.

THE SYDNEY PRIORS CURRENT AND COMPASS for the Mail will be ready for delivery THIS MORNING, after 10 o'clock, at the office, 326, George-street. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

SUMMARIES, ready for the post, at T. PIERCE'S, agent, Stanley-street. Advertisements received.

ACCOMMODATION for two gentlemen, in a private family. Address H. H. Esmat Office.

VACANCY for Ladies and Gentlemen, or two Gen-

FURNISHED BEDROOM—Board optional. 5, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

VACANCY for a Gentleman, or a Lady and Gentleman, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, Upper Fort-street.

SITTING and BED ROOM to LET, furnished—use of kitchen; no children. 351, Elizabeth-st. South.

COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, with board, for one or two gentlemen. 110, Elizabeth-street North.

PARTMENTS Vacant, with BOARD, 43, Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

PARTMENTS to LET. 406, Pitt-street South.

PARTMENTS are now vacant. Apply Mrs. SMITH, 100, top of Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

PARTMENTS for Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Princes-terrace, William-street.

SITTING and two BEDROOMS to LET, furnished, all large and cheerful; a stable, board optional; or second kitchen and room if required. 23, William-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Mrs. FINN'S, Aspley House, 397, Pitt-street South.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, or Furnished Apartments. Mrs. LANE'S, 241, Castlereagh-street, near Bur's-gate.

BALMAIN.—TO BOARDERS desirous of realising the comfort of a home. A vacancy now occurs for a gentleman possessing first-rate references. For address apply E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

BALMAIN.—TO LET, a grand COITAGE, with water frontage, good garden, and water. E. RAMSAY, Balmain.

CHAMBERS, of a superior quality, on the ground

HANCEP OF AIL—KURRAJOONG.—Two large
rooms, one with fireplace, and a kitchen, and
one elevated part of the Southern Kurrajoong. They con-
sist of each a sitting-room, 2 bedrooms (each having
iron bedstead), a pantry, kitchen, and servants' bedroom,
with bath and linen closet. These two Cottages are in one building,
and can be rented as one dwelling-house. There is a
verandah on three sides.
RENT, £10 per week; or college, £5 10s. per week; for the two
cottages, £6 per week.
Accommodation can be furnished in addition for carriages
and horses.
Particulars require by post of the under-
signed, G. M. C. BOWEN, Bowen Mount, near Rich-
mond.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, board if required,
193, Kent-street, 4 doors from Margaret-street.

CRISTY-GLASS HOUSE FOR LET, handsomely fur-
nished, with all conveniences, at the residence of
uninterrupted view of the harbour. Apply to C. H.
COOKE, 376, George-street, near Joint Stock Bank.

HOUSE TO LET, Swiss-tavern, Brisbane-street; six

ORTH SHORE.—To LET, or for SALE, on easy terms, a WATER LOT, now present occupied by the late Mr. WATSON, and all necessary outbuildings, including large paddock, with water frontage; situation convenient, salubrious, and picturesque. Apply to A. O. GILCHRIST, Esq., Crown Lands' Office; or on the premises.

STORAGE for 1 to 3000 Tons of Free Goods, at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-street.

TO LET, Regentville STEAM FACTORY and FLOUR MILLS. Mr. W. RUSSELL, Penrith.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM, with balcony. Terms Ss. per week. 21, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

410 LRT, two large ROOMS, with use of kitchen,
 414, Pitt-street South.
 410 LRT, a country store doing a good ready money
 business. CHARLES BATE, 357, George-street.
 410 LRT, a small house in Wentworth-place. Apply at
 No. 8, High-street.
 410 LRT, the SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No.
 527, Brickfield-hill, adjoining Mr. Kingsborough's.
 Apply to Mr. BINNIE, 292, George-street.
 410 LRT, the HOUSE at present occupied by Dr.
 Orrin, in Castlereagh-street North. Apply to Mr.
 BLACK, 37, Maurer's-street.
 410 LRT, 3, Mill-church-street.

TO LRT, a small RESIDENCE, 24 BROADWAY, a first-class property, with a large garden, and a very convenient location. Apply on the premises; or to W. TAYLOR, Jackson-street.

TO LRT, a snug country PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the midst of a cool-mixing district. Small furnishing and moderate rent. Apply to Mr. ALBERMARLE LAYARD, Grosvenor-street.

TO LRT, a gentlemanly RESIDENCE, front garden, &c., in the best part of Gt. Gt. Road, rent, 22s. per week, payable by 1st of June may be had. Apply to J. S. HARWOOD, Globe Road, surveyor.

TO LRT, Breveling HOUSE and Grounds, situate at Chippendale, near the city boundary, and within the

Occupation of H. Shadford, Req. Apply to Mr. T. L. ACCUCCIOLO, 50, Wynndare-square.

TO SHOEMAKERS, DRAPERS, and others.—LET, a first-class SHOP, with plate glass front; moderate to a permanent tenant. Apply to JOSEPH MEEHAN, 804, Market-street.

TO LET, SHORWALL, Neutral Bay, as stated above. It stands on a Pinnacle Up. Peddler's road. Occupied by Captain Norrie. Enquire at Mr. LAWRENCE, the back of the premises in John-street.

TO LET, CRAGNATHAN, Neutral Bay, as stated present occupied by James Henderson. Req.—possession to be given on 16th May. Apply to J. F. HILLY,

TO LET, those extensive STORES, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Levick and Co. Apply to R. HARRINGTON, Esq., 10, Pall-mall; JOHN DAWSON, solicitor, Pitt-street; or M. SAMUELS, 617, George-street South.

TO LET, all those extensive premises, situated at the corner of George and Goulburn streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Douglas, grocer. Apply for particulars to Mr. J. P. MACKENZIE, official assignee; or to S. C. G. TOWN, Esq., solicitor.

TO BE LET or SOLD, a bargain. Two brick-built HOUSES, at Narellan, near Camden, each containing four rooms, and a garden, together with a weatherboard Cottage and about 5 acres of land. Apply to the undersigned.

TO BE LET, LEPPINGTON, half way between
Liverpool and Campbelltown; it contains 700 acres,
and there is a comfortable House, and every requisite con-
venient for a family; and a never-failing supply of good
water. There is a church and a post-office in the parish.
Terms, moderate. Enquire of Mrs. CORDEAUX, on the
premises.

TO BE LET, or for SALE, a Blacksmith's SHOP,
situate at Camden, being in the heart of a large agricul-
tural district, together with a COITAGE of four rooms,
and a garden, &c. The tools may be
seen on application to the proprietor.

NO. 1 LBT, one of the most compact FARMS in the county of Cumberland, situate (equal-distance) about six or seven miles from Liverpool and Campbelltown, containing 300 acres, all of which are well fenced, 160 acres of which are arable and subdivided into 1000 small fields, with a substantial cottage, of six rooms, with detached kitchen, and four servants' bedrooms; also, dairy, farm servants' cottages, stable, stockyards, &c., &c.; a flower and kitchen garden, and orchard of 4 acres, containing 600 choice fruit trees and fruit bushes; also, cows, and other stock may be taken at a valuation, &c., to Mr. ESTER, Denham Court; or Mr. GUEST, Richmond.

ADACNY for one or two gentlemen No. 1, Richmond-
terrace, Donnan.

WOLLOONGONG.—To LET; a large HOUSE, con-
taining fourteen rooms, well suited for a first-class
hotel or boarding house, with stables, garden, and paddock,
Market-square. The views from the verandahs, which
surround the house, are the finest in the district.
Apply to Mr. CHARLES FAIRS, Smith-street,
Wollongong.

On the latter occasion, the master being un-
usually good, the men marched out three
or four miles from town, and the two battalions engaged
the enemy for a brief but nearly midnight.
The force was also practised in firing the *feu-de-joie*
for the Queen's Birthday. The earnestness and enthu-
siasm displayed by the men upon both of these occa-
sions were very gratifying.

A Volunteer Naval Brigade, to be under the com-
mand of Mr. F. Hixon, R.N., Superintendent of
Pilots, Harbours, and Lighthouses, is now in course of
formation, and will doubtless become a popular branch
of the army, seeing that a very large proportion of
our young men are devoted to aquatic exercises. The
name of Captain Moodie, well known as a commander
of many years standing in the Australasian Steam
Navigation Company, has been mentioned as one
likely to be chosen as its captain.

The Rifles are now going through their annual
course of musketry instruction, and at its termination
we purpose giving some account of the shooting, &c.

RIFLE SHOOTING

As the Rifle Association's annual competition at Randwick approaches, the Volunteers are beginning to prepare themselves for this grand trial of skill, and at all hours of the day, when the weather is sufficiently fine, the sharp crack of the rifle may be heard at the Volunteer Rifle range. And this applies not only to the Enfields, but to the small bore, of which there are now a considerable number in the colony, in the hands of skillful marksmen. More than the usual interest centres in the next meeting at Randwick, because that the second Intercolonial match will be shot on that occasion, and hence much of the present practice with the small bore rifle. We notice, from reports in the press, that the Victorians have been shooting several matches with the small bore

the small bore, and have been improved to extremely good shooting; but if the Victorians have improved their rifles, we have improved also, and notwithstanding the sanguine anticipations of success of our friendly rivals, we have great confidence that the result of the approaching contest will be favourable to this colony. *Appropos* of this subject, we may mention that the Government have at length awarded compensation to the volunteers who lost their rifles, clothing, &c., in the wreck of the City of Sydney, when returning from Melbourne, after winning the Intercolonial match in November last. The following matches have been shot during the month:—
St. Leonard's Company v. No. 3, ten men aside, at 300 yds.

Leamards 280 yards, five shots at each range. St.
Leamards 260, No. 231, the former winning by 32
points. Parramatta 270, eight men aside, at 300,
300, 600, and 600 yards, five shots at each range; Par-
ramatta 320, No. 5 272, the former winning by 45
points. A return match between these two Companies,
upon similar conditions, but with ten men aside, has
since been shot, and resulted in favour of No. 5, by
122 points, the scores being—Parramatta 279, No. 5,
301. On Tuesday morning last, the Caxton Club
composed of men employed in the Government Print-
ing Office, nearly all of whom are members of No. 5
Company, shot a match with No. 1 Company, at 200,
300, 600, and 600 yards, five shots at each, eight men
aside, and defeated them by 20 points, the scores

302 and 342. The same Club shot a match by correspondence with the men employed in the Melbourne Government Printing Office, last week, and won them by 77 points, the Victorians making 343, and the Customs 410. In this match the Customs used the Enfield, the Victorians the Lancaster, ten in each match, each man firing five shots at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. A match with similar conditions, except the rifle shot on Saturday week, between the Balmain and No. 2 companies, the former being victorious by 75 points. The scores were 386 and 311. In competition for the Company medal in No. 5, recently shot, Sergeant Linsley scored forty-nine points in fivega shots, viz., fifteen at 300, eighteen at 500, and sixteen at 600

yards. This is about the best shooting that has been made with the Enfield in fifteen shots in the colony. A few days afterwards the same gentleman shot a match with Mr. Roberts, of No. 3, at 700, 800, and 900 yards, five shots at each with the Enfield, second-class targets, when Mr. Roberts was the winner by one point, the score being twenty-eight and twenty-nine, going through their musketry instruction three members of the club, and exceedingly good shooting, Lieutenant Richards scoring twenty-eight points in his sixty shots (military grade), and Private B. Bushelle seventy-five, and Private J. B. Bushelle seventy-four. Several matches have also been shot with small bore rifles. One between Lieutenant Richards and Mr. Rarner, five shots at each

range, from 200 to 900 yards, resulted in favour of the latter, the scores being 118 and 115. Another between Mr. L. Hardern and Mr. C. W. Roberts, at 700, 800, and 900 yards, with Whitworth's, and seven shots at each, was won by the former by thirteen points. The scores were fifty-two and thirty-nine. Another which was shot between Lieutenant Campbell and Mr. R. R. R. with Henry rifles, the conditions being precisely the same as those of the inter-colonial matches. Lieutenant Campbell scored 196, and Mr. Rayner 200, the scores being fourteen and eighteen in excess of the highest score made in any inter-colonial match in November last. The return match with Adelaide volunteers is arranged to take place on the 20th proximo.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In reference to a statement which appeared in the *Herald* of Saturday last, implying "that a gentleman in England had invented an instrument by which telegraphic messages can be conveyed through the earth's crust from one point to another without the use of wires," I beg to observe that it is now many years since I suggested the possibility of doing the same; and notwithstanding the incredulity manifested at the proposition at the time, there is reason to suppose that but for the want of the necessary resources to perfect the development of the discovery, its practical realization would have long since been accomplished.

I have also more than once since my arrival in this

colony, initiated the possibility of ascertaining the depth of the ocean by the same means, but the fixed scepticism of the Government suggested the idea, indicated a degree of tenacity utterly foreign to the consideration of the subject from a very simple circumstance, and although practically unsuccessful as regards the electric telegraph, yet I have every reason to believe that some of the principles involved in the theory, have been successfully applied to the determination of the lines of force circulating through the atmosphere of Europe and other parts of the globe; and geological sections illustrating the same in reference to New South Wales were submitted to Sir W. Denison in 1859.

About six months since I requested permission of the managing committee of the Sydney School of Arts to de-

For a lecture on the formation of gold, etc., in the Institute, which they had the honor to preside. To simplify the lecture as much as possible, I had prepared diagrams illustrating the formation of gold as well as the analogy of the lines of force circulating through the earth's crust to the telegraphic currents, but the committee refused the request. Had it been granted it is more than probable that New South Wales would now have been in possession of many of our only transmitting telegraphic messages without the use of wires, but also of accelerating the growth of plants and vegetables the year round.

FREDERICK MOSES, mining engineer.
Sydney, May 10th, 1891.

To the Editor of the Electrician.

Sir,—As the Persian Gulf cable is now under contract, we are enabled to publish the following interesting diagrams illustrating the formation of gold as well as the analogy of the lines of force circulating through the earth's crust to the telegraphic currents, but the committee refused the request. Had it been granted it is more than probable that New South Wales would now have been in possession of many of our only transmitting telegraphic messages without the use of wires, but also of accelerating the growth of plants and vegetables the year round.

FREDERICK MOSES, mining engineer.
Sydney, May 10th, 1891.

will be in telegraphic communication with India, the Indian system being completed to Rangoon; and as I observe an influential deputation has had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to ask the Government for assistance in laying a line from Rangoon to Singapore, Java, and China, it may not perhaps be premature to consider the advantages of such a route, and to connect the Australian colonies with the Anglo-Indian lines.

Several colonies have been made public, but Mr. Gibbons's proposal for a cable round the coast, from East Java to Moreton Bay, a distance of 3023 knots, has been more fully discussed, and has the merit of being more feasible, to a certain extent, than either of the other submarine lines projected.

Now, as Mr. Mc'Donald Stuart, has again unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain a concession for a cable from

the Indian Ocean, and placing a flag a little to the eastward of Cape Hotham, returning by the same route without difficulty, and reporting as favourably as ever of the major part of the country, which he has now traversed three years consecutively, I think it is worthy of consideration whether a direct overland line would not be practicable from the Cape of Good Hope, by way of the Island of Timor, and passing through Central Australia, thus connecting the sea line with the various systems now in operation.

Mr. Stuart reports that the country is being speedily occupied, and it is short that stations could be placed within comparatively short distances of each other, as a rule, and that the cattle run attachés, who are sent out, would induce persons of the required intelligence to accept the charge, at a moderate remuneration, of keeping the

This is the shortest and most direct route that has been proposed, and as the geographical knowledge, which has resulted from Mr. Stuart's exploration, tends to prove the practicability of carrying out the line indicated, I hope it will receive that attention which it appears to be entitled to, when Mr. Stuart's journal comes out, or reading at the Royal Geographical Society, which, I observe, is fixed for the 9th instant. I am &c, W. B. PASSMORE.

March 3, 1863,

v.au/nla.news-page14

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 20.
Kumbia (s), 325 tons, Captain Muller, from (Sydney) via
Hobart, Newcastle, &c. Arrived at 10 a.m. 20th.
Maiden (s), 100 tons, Captain Muller, from (Sydney) via
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Maiden (s), 100 tons, Captain Muller, from (Sydney) via
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DEPARTURES.—May 20.
Richard Hunter (s), 100 tons, Captain Muller, for (Sydney) via
Hobart, Newcastle, &c. Departed at 10 a.m. 20th.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 20.
Industry, 100 tons, Captain Muller, from (Sydney) via
Hobart, Newcastle, &c. Arrived at 10 a.m. 20th.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 20.
Golden Eagle, 100 tons, Captain Muller, for (Sydney) via
Hobart, Newcastle, &c. Departed at 10 a.m. 20th.

IMPORTS.—May 20.
Vanquish, from (Sydney) via Hobart, Newcastle, &c. Arrived at 10 a.m. 20th.

EXPORTS.—May 20.
Sir J. Moore, 100 tons, Captain Muller, for (Sydney) via
Hobart, Newcastle, &c. Departed at 10 a.m. 20th.

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that it is necessary to maintain authority and protect the lives and property of those who have purchased lands of the Crown and settled upon them under the guarantee of the nation. The natives cannot have an independent existence. They cannot be permitted to trample on British law. They cannot be allowed to commit outrages and murders without punishment. This is simply the question to be resolved, and it would be a most deplorable delusion to admit any element of consideration in weighing the duties of Government, save that first and last—viz., to maintain rightful authority over all the subjects of the Crown.

The language of the English Press and Parliament warns us to expect that this new war will be extremely unpopular at home. The expense will be a matter of vehement complaint. There are, however, two considerations which are worth remembering—First, that the difficulties which have arisen would probably have been avoided but for the injudicious interference of British parties in the colonial management. We admit that this control has been benign in its spirit and intention. We admit that it would have been highly improper to have permitted the colonists, as such, to determine the fate of the natives; but a want of firmness in the Home Government in its own policy has shaken all confidence among both the natives and the British. It is said, and probably with truth, that the awkward and ill-judged attempts at conciliation, founded upon the humiliation of British people, have produced the very opposite effect in the native mind to that contemplated, and that besides being jealous of the British Government, as such, they have learned to despise it. Second: With reference to the question of expense, it must be recollected that the colony of New Zealand is a British colony, and that its size, its position, its vast natural resources, all stamp it with immense value to the British nation, whether as a field for colonization, or as a centre of trade, or link in the colonial chain. We protest, then, against the notion that a handful of people, settled under the authority of the Queen, are bound to pay all the expense of that colonization in which they act only as pioneers. Their interest is temporary, personal, often extremely uncertain. They are poor in the midst of natural riches. They live, labour, and die, and leave the result of their toil for a future generation. England, however, as a nation, possesses the advantage of her enterprise, and her people will inherit the whole result of their toil. It is only fair, therefore, and just, that the preliminary expenses of colonization should be paid by the whole Empire, and not by the part who harassed by an alien policy, by official ignorance and neglect, are the chief sufferers in those disturbances for the suppression of which it is said they are bound to pay.

As to the colonists being more temperate in their conduct left to their own means of defence, it may be said that the people who have suffered by this war never moved a finger to its creation, and many of them have suffered the loss of all—many have perished by the consequences of this strife; and the cold-blooded reference to their supposed provocations of war is one of the most offensive, as well as unjust, imputations that could be cast upon them. England, then, must reap what she has sown. She must bear the brunt of that conflict which results from the conduct of her own representatives. Sir George Grey has done as it pleased him. He has had no guide, no colleague, no the Secretary of State. The colonists have had no voice in the conduct of native affairs, and they are positively unable, except by the sacrifice of their entire property, to bear the burden of this continued warfare.

There is only one thing which is worthy of the British Government, or really advantageous to the natives, and that is a firm and continuous assertion of British authority—to prescribe what the natives are to do, and to compel them to do it. It is true that this might involve a conflict. It might be the sacrifice of hundreds of natives, but it would be done by the British Government. Much as we compassionate our fellow-colonists, we would not trust them. It is obvious that their interest would be to get rid of a dangerous race, which always imposed upon them the necessity for watchfulness or the cost of self-defence. This the English Government ought to prevent, but it can only prevent it by standing between the colonists and the natives, and doing justice to both.

We were frequently told that the native King was a toy, and that it was as well to indulge the people with a bauble. But the native King has really been a stalking horse behind which the ambition of the Chiefs and their love of war have been constantly developed. The King, personally, has no power. While he is a name of strength in favour of the ambition of his chiefs, his will would never arrest their determination for one moment. All the authority for opposing his authority by introducing British magistrates and native assessors have been worse than useless. They have furnished means to the natives to cover their designs and to collect their resources, and without for one moment shaking their general purpose, to have a monarch, a territory, and a government of their own, which should subject to its sway all people of whatever colour or country, and compel them to yield their allegiance to the Maori King. The result in this case is just what it has always been, and therefore, no one need be astonished at the renewal of the war.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply to Lord Stanley—who complained that England was endangered by retaining her convicts, and who considered the willingness of Western Australia to receive them decisive of the right of England to send them—made some important disclosures. This right it is useless to argue. The colonies have already denied it in the most solemn manner. To establish it it would be necessary for the people of England to show that Western Australia stands politically and socially alone. If it be proved, and the evidence is conclusive, that Western Australia is but a channel through which the crime of England percolates into the larger and older colonies, then the transmission of convicts by England, can only be defended as one of those acts of power to which weakness is compelled to yield. No man would admit justice in reference to himself. We are perfectly aware that some gentlemen who have left this colony, and who are now enjoying the ease and dignity of home, have suggested transportation as a popular remedy for English fears. Their advice has the air of authority, as being the result of experience, but they only give one side of the question. They give the view favourable to the wishes of the English Government, and not the impression which is deeply indented in the minds of the people of Australia.

We should be sorry, indeed, for a miserable conflict to arise between these colonies and England upon such a subject, but while asserting for the people of these colonies the most loyal character—while asserting that the prevailing feeling is even tender and sympathetic, it is our duty, in the most solemn manner, to warn the British Government that the law of self-preservation as well as a sense of bitter injury and wrong will ultimately terminate by some means or other the system of transportation to any one of these colonies. It is only a few weeks since forty tickets-of-leave men arrived by a single vessel to this port from Western Australia. Their presence immediately manifested itself to the police, and the choicest specimens of implements for the housebreaker's art—rusty, indeed, from long disuse, but still in the most perfect arrangement—were discovered as a part of their stock-in-trade.

It is thus clear that transportation to Western Australia simply means the establishment of a depot from which the criminal population of England may be dispersed over the colonies, and everywhere impose upon young communities the mischief of their character and their crimes. The disclosures of the Duke of Newcastle in answer to Earl Stanley dissipate all the theories as to the quality of the people who are so transported, and who come among us, and crowd our gaols, or keep large portions of the country in terror. The noble Duke informs the country that in 1860 the number of convicts sent from England to Western Australia was as follows:—“CONVICTS OF MURDER, 15; OF MANSLAUGHTER, 23; OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL, 29; OF ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE—the class as to which there had been so much discussion of late—95; OF ROBBERY WITHOUT VIOLENCE, 31; OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING, 6.” Can the people of England send such a record of the achievements of the Home Office without a consciousness that they are awakening the most profound alarm and anger? We feel that the dispatch of such men under such circumstances, who, after a few years, certainly not improved, will be sent to the other colonies, must be reckoned as an act of sheer tyranny.

Were the Government to prohibit these men from quitting the shores of Western Australia, there might be some reason in their favour; but this is the last thing thought in the policy either of the British Government or Western Australia. The object of the latter is to obtain fresh labour (men who have sentences to serve, men who can be treated in a certain sense as slaves). Whenever such emerge from this condition, it is the wish of the Western Australians that they should give place to others. In point of fact, it is part of the policy of Western Australia to have a succession of criminals only that they may have a succession of slaves. This feeling is not new. It belongs to the penal history of other colonies. It was once as strong in New South Wales and Tasmania as it now is at Swan River. The question of cheap or rather unpaid labour and commissariat expense has always entered into the calculation of those who have talked of the arrival of shipsloads of prisoners as if they were receiving a boon. All the dreadful after-effects in the formation of a base community—all the mischief to encounter when the droves of transportation collect themselves in their towns and institutions—all the mischief the Western Australians do to their neighbours in other countries—all this is either hidden or disregarded. The idea that a few years will make a fortune and relieve them from the consequences of their own acts, dulls the apprehension of future dangers, and thus the Home Government take no worse counsel than that of the people of Western Australia in interpreting the views of the Australian colonists. The Ministers of the Crown should understand that those who merely hear the language of men whose pecuniary interest requires not only that they should obtain a succession of slaves, but that they should dispose of those whose legal sentence is finished, by their removal to other colonies. That which constitutes our chief peril constitutes their great relief. The more they can throw the ripened criminal upon the other colonies the more they relieve their own gaols and hospitals, and break up the haunts of men and women who otherwise would fester in their midst.

But let it be well understood that though there are many differences of opinion in these colonies on questions affecting government, there is no public man of any mark who would not solemnly warn the Government of England that herein we are of one mind—that upon this subject the most resolute determination animates the best as well as the least scrupulous of society—that here the Conservative and the Democrat have but one opinion, and that nothing would tend to create a permanent alienation of the people of the colony more effectively than the annual importation of criminals whose character has been so fully delineated by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

The Supreme Court often lifts the veil and shows what is going on under the smooth exterior of society. These peeps at the working of the interior mechanism are instructive, even when they are repulsive. The trial of Goondah v. Nixon, noticed in our issue of Wednesday, is worthy of notice, mainly because it is said to be a sample of what is being extensively practised. Indebtedness, and consequently subjection to money-lenders, is said to be very common among the minor employes in the Government service, and among clerks in good mercantile establishments. How far this assertion is true we have no means of absolutely ascertaining; but advertisements have frequently and continuously appeared, promising under the strictest secrecy small loans to gentlemen in good situations, the said loans to be repaid by instalments out of salary. It would not pay to advertise, or to maintain such an agency unless there were a sufficient number of greenhorns always ready to be caught, and the inference is, therefore, that the trade is anything but a languid one. How profitable it is, may be seen by the evidence on the trial we referred to.

Mr. J. H. Nixon, the injured innocent, who relieves the temporary embarrassment of young gentlemen for the modest consideration of some three or four hundred per cent. per annum, finding that through the misdeeds of one of his customers he had lost part of his intended plunder, petitioned the GOVERNOR to dismiss from the public service his intended but escaped victim. If he could not get money, he seems to have been bent on revenge. Perhaps, too, he thought that a solemn example would have a wholesome influence on the other young gentlemen struggling in his toils. As he intimates, it will never do for some to get off their obligations by an appeal to the Insolvent Court and yet retain their situations, while others pay up. The example would be ruinous to the user, because whenever his victims could not to advantage, they would go up King-street and then turn round and take a “lunar” at him—

which would be a cruel injury to his feelings. Mr. Nixon, therefore, urges upon the GOVERNOR the importance of making all his officials pay off their debts out of their salaries, or else forfeit their situations. The enforcement of this regulation would put them nicely under the screw, while the money-lender could work the lever and adjust the pressure to a nicety according to the endurance of the victim. Mr. Nixon's zeal for the purity of the public service appears, therefore, in a very amiable light, and seems to have been duly appreciated by the GOVERNOR. The petitioner seems to have calculated confidently that the accused would be restrained by shame from exposing his folly. In this calculation he was disappointed. The shrewdest rockers of compound interest are out at times in their calculations of human motives. Mr. GOONDAR treated the petition as a libel, and laid his damages at the pretty considerable sum of a thousand pounds—a sum which, to one who had been struggling with his difficulties would have been a veritable fortune. The jury, however, formed a more modest estimate of Mr. GOONDAR's wrongs, and gave him only two hundred pounds. The payment of this, with the costs of the action, will considerably reduce Mr. Nixon's profits, and, perhaps, make him wish that, on the whole, he had never met with this troublesome and disappointing a customer; but few will be found to pity him. Meanwhile, with two hundred pounds in hand cash, and all liabilities cleared off, Mr. GOONDAR must have the sensations of rolling in wealth. Let us hope that he will have learnt wisdom by experience.

The other “customers” of Mr. Nixon must have perused the account of the trial with very mingled emotions. *Nominis mutatio, de te fabula narratur.* They see their own little private history unfolded, and can trace the coming results with almost arithmetical certainty. A pleasant prospect truly. Bills received every three months at the rate of half-a-crown in the pound, interest calculable monthly, and added to the principal in default of payment! This is profit with a vengeance; it beats gold-digging hollow. Mr. GOONDAR received, on the whole, the accommodation of sixty pounds. For this he has paid four hundred pounds, and has promised to pay in instalments another hundred, making five hundred pounds in all. Those who are under the yoke may see from this what the chances are that they will ever emancipate themselves.

Archbishop WHATELY somewhere remarks that, whenever any evil shows itself in society, there are sure to be well-meaning but thoughtless persons who exclaim that there ought to be a law against it. There may, possibly, be some who think that the only way to banish Mr. Nixon's trade is to re-enact usury laws restricting the rate of interest. The argument might be more plausible if the experiment had not been tried. The law is sure to be evaded, and it makes the fate of the borrower harder still. Protective laws that oppose themselves to natural tendencies in commerce have been generally found to injure those whom it was intended to protect, and even to aggrandise those to whom it was wished to do evil.

The only real cure for this particular evil is, that by the lessons of experience young men should learn prudence and common sense in their pecuniary transactions, and that they should be trained to a truer code of morality and a nicer sense of honour than is the standard with too many of them. There is a false shame and a false pride prevalent. Young men are ashamed to let it be seen that they cannot afford certain luxuries or pleasures which their companions enjoy, and they think it fit to incur the penalties of poverty in a relative term, to make a bit of a show. Poverty is a disgraceful term to run through the classes. Poverty is not disgraceful; but what is disgraceful is that a man should be a cheat. Everybody would, no doubt, like to have plenty of money, but then everybody cannot have it. And those who are comparatively poor must learn to do without whatever they cannot honestly enjoy, and to find that life may be useful and honourable and happy without any great command of money.

The young men who abound in Government offices and other large establishments, are no doubt, often exposed to great temptations. Their income is in many cases less than that of many artisans, while they have to maintain the appearance of what is called outward respectability. The society in which they move often draws them to indulgences they cannot afford. But they mostly have education enough to make them perfectly well acquainted both with their duty and with the consequences of transgression, and they ought to have moral principle enough to avoid deception and dishonesty. Whatever salary a young man may draw, he should make it a point of honour to live within it. If he oversteps the limit he is cheating and robbing some one. The process may be a little disguised, but its moral quality remains the same. He takes and spends that which is not his own. There are many who drift into the course of action without being deliberately and intentionally dishonest. They have not the moral courage to say “No,” when they are pressed to any extravagance; they weakly yield, hoping to restrain and amend presently—a hope that is very seldom realized. There are some who deliberately live above their means, and who insist on enjoying themselves regardless of who may suffer. But these are the minority, and of the young men who drift into difficulties the majority are the victims of their thoughtlessness, and want of stern courage to deny themselves pleasures they cannot honestly afford.

A young man in a Government department was, we understand, suspended yesterday, because of serious defalcations. The PRINCE OF WALES.—We are glad to hear that the subscription toward the Cricket Fund for the wedding present to the Princess of Wales is going on well. Lady Lucy is desirous of raising the sum of £500 amongst the ladies of the colony for this purpose. The enthusiasm already shown by private circles is sufficient to prove that when the object is understood the amount required will be easily subscribed.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed that on and after the first day of June next, money may be transmitted from the colony to the United Kingdom, by means of Post Office Money Orders, at the following rates:—For sums not exceeding two pounds, commission one shilling; five pounds, two shillings; seven pounds, three shillings; ten pounds, four shillings. No single money order to exceed ten pounds. The money orders must be made payable to the order of the Post Office, and must be countersigned by the Governor.

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial on Captain Saunders of H. M. XII. Regiment, has been sitting during the past month at the Victoria Barracks, Paddington, at the instance of Colonel Hamilton. The evidence for the defence was brought to a close on the 13th instant, the trial having then extended over thirty-four days. Captain Saunders applied for an adjournment to prepare his defence, and the Court yesterday (Captain Saunders) read his written defence, which occupied about three hours. The Court stands adjourned until Saturday next, the 23rd instant, when Colonel Hamilton is expected to reply. Messrs. Greig, Moore, and Co. have consented to direct the attention of witnesses, drapers, stockeepers, and the trade to their duty, and to erect a stand, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of the street, where the trial is taking place.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Governor's correspondent of the *Barbours Free Press* writes:—I am sorry to say that this destructive disease is continually making its appearance among the working cattle. If one beast in a team is attacked it generally goes through the whole of the team, and in most cases results in the death of the animal. The disease is very contagious, and is very difficult to cure. It is very common among the working cattle of the colony, and is very destructive to the trade. The Governor has directed that the owners of the working cattle should be notified of the disease, and that they should be required to take the necessary precautions to prevent its spread.

CAPTURE OF A CATTLE-STEALER.—We learn that John Frederick Swannab, a personage well known in Wagga Wagga, against whom a warrant was issued by the Young Men's month since on account of stealing a number of cattle from the (Gobagun) Run was apprehended by senior constable Sparkie Mages, near Digby. He has been remanded to the gaol, where he will remain until he can be forwarded thither. Swannab had been living for some time under the name of George Pritchard. *Wagga Wagga Express.*

FLOUGHING MATCH.—The *Junco* correspondent of the *Herald* reports as follows:—Last Wednesday our annual ploughing-match took place, and attracted a very numerous attendance of spectators from the surrounding districts. There were about a hundred and fifty teams of cattle, and the ploughing was very well performed. It was generally deemed to reflect credit upon the majority of the ploughmen. An accident took place by the breakage of the wheel of Mr. George Grey's plough, which was very soon repaired, and although somewhat late in finishing up, Mr. Wood, nevertheless, became the winner of the first prize, which gave general satisfaction.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]
WEST MAITLAND.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
MAITLAND RACES.
Finger Day.
Maiden Plate, 120 sovereigns. Four horses started. O'Connell's, Atlanta, L. R. Dines' Eva, 2. H. Ward's Daughter of the Regiment, 3.
Maiden Town Plate, 100 sovereigns. C. W. Single's Ben Bolt, 1. H. Baker's Garibaldi, 2.
Hunter River Stakes, 50 sovereigns. Six horses started. H. Baker's Forest, 1. Miss Dickson's Z. Nobis, 2. S. Barnard's Maid of the Lake, 3.
The Short, 30 sovereigns. 6 horses started. R. May's Phil, 1. F. M. Doyle's Canute, 2. E. Colcroft's Maid of the Brook, 3.
Weather, fine, and the last race, when a slight shower came on. The attendance was very poor.

BRISBANE.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.
On the Assembly opening this afternoon, Mr. Herbert made a statement that in consequence of the determined opposition to Government measures, which was equivalent to want of confidence in the Ministry, they would recommend the Governor to dissolve Parliament. A proclamation was issued forthwith, to prorogue until the 20th instant, preparatory to the dissolution, with the view to reassemble as soon as possible, with extended representation.

A violent debate took place on the second reading of the Railway Bill, the Ministry threatened resignation. The second reading was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, there being twelve to twelve.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.
The rain cleared off last night, and from eight to twelve the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and densely crowded with sightseers. The elaborate illumination of the banks showed splendidly during the evening, and the wind. Upwards of 60,000 people promulgated the streets without a single casualty, and no appearance of mobbishness. The bonfires and fireworks were partly failures. The Governor's banquet in the Exhibition Building was fully attended, and great enthusiasm displayed.

No House in the Assembly.
There have been large transactions privately in wheat and flour. The operations showed a rise. The Merrie England and Robert McKenzie, from London, passed Cape Otway.
The weather is again gloomy.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.
The public holiday today is miserably dull. Following the parsimonious example set by Government the inhabitants abstained from public rejoicings or demonstration of any kind except a parade of a few Volunteers who assembled to fire a *feu d'artifice*. The shops were only partially closed.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.
The adjourned debate on the expediency of the Attorney-General having a seat in Assembly, created a lengthy discussion. The motion is at last thrown out, the previous question having been carried by a majority of 12.
An address of congratulation to the Queen on the marriage of the Prince of Wales was carried unanimously in both houses today.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the provinces. At Auburn the country is flooded.
For what he, 8d. to 8d. 8d. per bushel is offered at the Port but is little bidding; and there are no transactions of importance to report.
In four the quotations are 61s 10s. for country brands, and 41s 10s. to 41s for town.

YOUNG MEN'S PENANCEWORK INSTITUTE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the members of this institute was held in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, yesterday evening. The attendance was very good. Mr. Bowman occupied the chair. The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the exercises and the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and the members, Mr. A. Hook, read a very able paper upon astronomy. This elicited a very animated discussion, in which a large number of members taking part in the debate. Several extracts from authorities on the subject were read, and the meeting was altogether both interesting and instructive. Thanks were awarded to Mr. Hook for his concise and comprehensive paper; several members were elected, and the secretary announced that the Rev. Dr. Steel would deliver a public lecture in connection with the institute, on Wednesday next, the subject being the life and writings of the Rev. John Angel James.

CELEBRATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' MARRIAGE.—A numerous meeting of the parishioners of St. Barnabas Church, Farrington-street, was held in the school-room of the church, on Wednesday evening, the Rev. Thomas Smith occupying the chair. After some discussion it was resolved to give the school children a treat on the 11th June. A subscription was opened to defray the expenses of the arrangements to make the success of the project.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—By the Beautiful Star, which arrived from London, the greater portion of the articles sent to the New South Wales at the International Exhibition have been returned to the colony. By the same vessel the colonial commissioners for the Exhibition have received a collection of samples of the raw produce of foreign countries, presented to this colony by the London Commissioners. Amongst the articles sent are cereals, seeds, cotton, wool, &c. Nothing definite has yet been arranged as to what will be done with the articles, but it is rumoured that they are to be exhibited in the Australian Library, about the second week in June. The prize medals have also been received, and are shortly to be distributed.

ADDRESS AND TESTAMENT.—On Tuesday last, a public containing 100 sovereigns was presented, in St. John's Church, by the Roman Catholics of Morpeth, to the Rev. Dean O'Connell, on the occasion of his departure from the colony. The address was read by Mr. O'Keefe, jun., the testimonial being presented by Mr. O'Keefe, sen. The Dean made a suitable reply, in which he expressed his unforgotten thanks to the donors of the money, and to the Rev. Dean O'Connell, for his kind and generous assistance in the colony. The Dean had manifested towards him on the occasion of his departure from amongst them. The address was signed by upwards of 150 persons.—*Maitland Express.*

FRANCIS.—Last evening Mr. Hamilton lectured at the Temperance Hall, on Phrenology. Whilst giving an exposition of the general subject, the lecturer took occasion to treat of the domestic, social, moral, and intellectual characters of the Prince and Princess Royal, and with the characters of her Majesty the Queen and the late Prince Consort. The auditory was somewhat scanty.

FRANCIS.—The *Junco* correspondent of the *Herald* reports as follows:—Last Wednesday our annual ploughing-match took place, and attracted a very numerous attendance of spectators from the surrounding districts. There were about a hundred and fifty teams of cattle, and the ploughing was very well performed. It was generally deemed to reflect credit upon the majority of the ploughmen. An accident took place by the breakage of the wheel of Mr. George Grey's plough, which was very soon repaired, and although somewhat late in finishing up, Mr. Wood, nevertheless, became the winner of the first prize, which gave general satisfaction.

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

BY THE MADRAS.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

FROM 17TH APRIL, TO 20TH MAY, 1863.

Friday, 17th to 24th April. From the report of the proceedings in a case tried at the Metropolitan District Court, on the 17th instant, it would appear that the long debated question of the sewerage rate is to be tested by an appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of the Sydney Corporation versus Toppo.

The case of the aboriginal black Peter, convicted and sentenced to death at the Goulburn Assizes for the murder of his wife, has been continued, for the defence, that Courts of New South Wales had no jurisdiction over the prisoner at the particular place where the outrage occurred.

The young woman (Emma Williams) who was recently so severely burnt at Goulburn, died, after suffering, on the 17th instant.

The Board for the examination of articled clerks applying for admission as attorneys in New South Wales, met on the 17th instant, at the office of Mr. E. Powell, barrister, and Messrs. W. G. Pennington and S. C. Brown, solicitors.

It is stated that the inhabitants of Murrumbidgee and the interior were alarmed with an inscription upon the spot where Clarke was murdered, on Watland's Range.

There has been a champion swimming match at the Commercial Hotel. The champion was defeated by one of the competitors.

An elderly man, named John Allison, employed some time as gatekeeper at the Benevolent Asylum, and since then as watchman at the same institution, committed suicide by hanging himself last Saturday night.

A man named Charles Smith died on Saturday last in consequence of a fall from a ladder.

Mr. James Buchanan has been returned for the Northern Gold-fields electorate by a majority of 101 over Mr. Macnamara. This is not the celebrated David Buchanan.

The news from the various mining localities near Braidwood continues to be favourable, and especially the state of things at Ararat.

The Wentworth mines are going on prosperously. Two additional holes have been bottomed in the ground towards Frederick's Valley.

A settler, named Richard Duff, has been missed from his residence at Narrandera, near Yass. He is supposed to have been accidentally drowned.

There has been another flood at the Macleay River, consequent, as it is believed, on some heavy inland rain. No less of life or serious injury to property has been reported.

Fine samples of colonial cotton have been produced by Mr. Turner, at Five Dock, five miles from Sydney. Splendid cotton has also been grown at Bendemere, near Yass, by Messrs. Goodwin and Pagan.

Thomas Nye, recently in custody on suspicion of being the notorious "Johnny Gilbert," has been committed by the Bench at Young to take his trial for horse stealing.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Young, Miss Dalton, and Mr. Turville, returned to town on Monday evening, from their visit to the Illawarra district.

The telegraphic office at Bendemere was opened for the transmission of messages on Monday, 20th instant. The Bendemere bridge has been commenced.

Attention has been specially called to the hemp growing wild on the Hunter. It has been pointed out by a bushman that this is no new discovery, as the fact has been mentioned by Dr. F. Campbell, on the 8th page of his work upon the cultivation of flax and hemp.

A deputation waited upon the Hon. the Secretary for Lands on Monday last, in reference to the carrying out of the provisions of the Act for the prevention of seed in sheep.

A fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary—did place early on Saturday morning, on the estate known as Forest Hill, on the Oakhampton Road, and occupied by Mr. J. H. Anderson.

A Mr. G. H. Anderson, near Goulburn, was found drowned on Tuesday morning. It is supposed he committed suicide.

A subscription has been commenced in aid of the Penitentiary. The *Mercury* states that the bushrangers, Ketch and Sullivan, have been both sentenced at the Penitentiary to ten years on the roads.

The Court-Martial taking cognizance of charges preferred against Captain Saunders of H.M. 12th Regiment, continued its sittings.

The Nepean, which has been drenched since Monday, rose on Wednesday last so high that the punts could not work.

A quartz reef has been discovered on ground lately in possession of the Government, at Warrumbungle, near Forest Creek, about twelve miles from Bathurst, near Johnson's Run. Last week 165 ounces were obtained from about six tons crushed. The reef has been named *Antonia*, after the proprietor. The sinking is from four to six feet.

The elevation of Sir Daniel Cooper to the rank of Baronet has been notified, by order of His Excellency, in the *Government Gazette*.

Another very old resident has passed away; we allude to Mr. Andrew Byrne, or as he was more familiarly known, "old Andy Byrne," of Brickfield Hill, who died at his residence yesterday morning, at the ripe old age of 89.

Last Friday night, the Court-Ministrals gave a concert at the Stripping Castle hotel, Penrith, the proceeds of which were handed over to the treasurer of the Penrith Hospital. The attendance was good, and the performance gave great satisfaction.

Gardiner has been sighted once more. It is affirmed that he was seen with Lowrie and Woodhull, on Good Friday, the 3rd instant.

Our vignettes—says the *Albany Banner*—are as good as beer, completing the wine-making of 1863, and every day adds facts as to the produce, astonishing and strange quantities. From one vineyard of one acre and three quarters, at the Point, to Mr. Roper's, it is expected there will be close upon 2000 gallons.

A young man named Patrick Kenny, son of Mr. Michael Kenny, of Bulli, was accidentally killed on Tuesday last, whilst carting a heavy log of wood down Bulli Mountain.

The correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press*, writing to the *Journal* on the 16th inst., remarks—"I have just time to say that the Darling has risen about fifty feet above its ordinary level, and was at its highest level last Friday."

The Lord of the Illawarra gave a banquet to his Excellency the Governor, on last Saturday evening. It was held in a large room at the Queen's Hotel. About fifty persons sat down to dinner. The mayor occupied the chair, and the vice-chairs were filled by Mr. John Brown, of Dapto, and Captain Hart, of Wollongong.

The late rains have caused the creeks of the Illawarra district to be flooded. Muller Creek, at Dapto, was for some time a dangerous state, water being high in some places and overflowing in others. The mails have been detained for some time, being not only delayed, but in some cases, they have been lost.

A man named Henry McCarthy, carrying on business as a pawnbroker in Parramatta, died, on Tuesday last, at the age of 60.

A public meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of co-opting members to the Dublin Committee in raising a fund for the relief of the famine in Ireland. The Hon. J. H. Parnell, M.P., M.L.C., occupied the chair. About 300 persons were present.

On Friday, 24th April, to last May. A man named William Elliott, was killed on the 24th inst., at Berri, by a horse and carriage.

The details of the result of the Intercolonial Conference have been made public. The news was published in the *Advertiser*, and is said to have arrived from Tasmania.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales has within the last few days, set aside the election of the members of the Municipal Council for the year 1863.

A commanding officer's parade of the Volunteer Artillery and Rifles—took place in the Outer Domain on Saturday last.

There has been a large and influential meeting at Hartley, relative to the proper line for the Western railway.

Friday, 1st to 8th May. The town of Yerris has been thrown into a state of great perturbation during the last two days by the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Lazarus Cohen, of the Commercial Hotel, in that township. His dead body has since been found in a water-hole.

The friends of Captain Scott will be glad to learn that he has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to assume his duties at the Central Police Office.

First-Lieutenant Henry Bond Garrett has been appointed Captain of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, in the place of Mr. James John Robertson, who has been appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions at Coonabarabran.

The reports of the new Twelve Mile Creek rush at Young are of a satisfactory character.

A mutual understanding has been arrived at amongst a large number of the butchers of this city, for the better observance of the Sabbath. These parties have notified their resolution not to open their shops on Sunday morning for the future.

A benefit concert was given at the Temperance Hall, on the evening of the 6th instant, in the interest of Mr. Gibbs, an old and favourite member of the dramatic profession, long been incapacitated by illness. It was very numerously attended and well supported by members of the musical and theatrical professions.

Meetings have been held at Deniliquin to consider the petition presented by the New South Wales Government to prohibit, by proclamation, sheep crossing the Murray from Victoria for six months.

Mr. Francis Hixson, of the Royal Navy, has been appointed Captain Commanding the Volunteer Naval Brigade. A proclamation has been issued prescribing the terms and conditions on which offers of services in the Brigade will be accepted on behalf of her Majesty.

Volunteer Rifles assembled on Monday evening last for drill—the Sydney Battalion at the Brigade Office, and the Suburban Battalion at the University Paddock. There was a good muster—not less than 400 men on the ground.

On the 10th inst., a portion of his programme, including the mysterious writing on the arm, the writing by the invisible hand, and other spiritualist impostures.

The Prestidigitator, Mr. Washington Simmons, gave his first performance at the Lyceum Theatre, last Monday evening. He performed his feats without the aid of apparatus, and his performance was highly successful.

On the assembly of the Balmoral Volunteer Rifles at the Lyceum Theatre, on Saturday last, for the purpose of receiving prizes presented by the Hon. the Governor, Mr. J. H. Parnell, M.P., presented a prize to the Rifles, given as a prize by Lieutenant Cameron for proficiency in rifle shooting.

Intelligence has been received by telegram that Sir Frederick Pottinger had succeeded in capturing another of Gardiner's gang—a man who passed by the name of Taylor. The capture appears to have been effected on Friday last somewhere between the Fish River and the Abercrombie Mountains.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held in the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, at three o'clock, on the 27th April. There was a rather large attendance.

That the resolution of the Council ordering the collection of the sewerage rate for 1863, be rescinded. An amendment, postponing any decision of the question, was eventually carried by a majority of nine to five.

Information has been brought by the captain of the *Gazelle*, that on the North-east coast of New Caledonia, a large number of natives, who have been working with the soldiers stationed at Wapig, in the neighbourhood of which the quarries are situated. The results obtained are so far very encouraging.

The engineer in Port de France has received a letter from the Hon. the Governor, in which he has been requested to send a detachment of his troops to the aid of the French troops in the neighbourhood of Wapig.

Mr. James Dickson, the member for East Maitland, died at Holmwood, Newtown, after a short illness, on Tuesday last. His remains were conveyed to the Sydney General Cemetery, and interred at Maitland on Thursday evening.

On Tuesday last the anniversary of the landing of Captain Cook upon our shores, the parents, teachers, and friends of the children in the Sydney North Circular, celebrated the day by treating the juveniles above mentioned, to a picnic excursion to Cremorne. Mr. Milton, the proprietor, kindly threw open his grounds to the excursionists for the day.

In consequence of the 24th of May falling this year on a Sunday, the ball at Government House in celebration of the Major's birthday has been postponed till Thursday, the 4th of June.

A child named Alice Giblett was badly burnt at Goulburn on Tuesday last.

On Friday last, a man named Leonard Lyons, from Sydney, had been discovered by a bushman, and was found lying on the ground, apparently dead. On the completion of his sentence he will be forwarded to Sydney.

A number of persons are said to have been "stuck up" at Coonabarabran on the 20th of April.

On Saturday last as many as seven draymen were stopped on the road near Solitary, and robbed by two armed men.

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We do not say that this is absolutely the course of reasoning by which the merchants of Sydney and Adelaide have convinced themselves that their respective Governments intend to propose raising the duty on tea to the Victorian standard of sixpence a pound. But, at any rate, it is easy to see how such a conclusion could be arrived at without assuming that any delegate has been guilty of the treachery of disclosing the details of the concerted tariff.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.

THE information we have already furnished as to the negotiations in England between the promoters of the Indo-Australian telegraph and

[Sydney Morning Herald, May 10.

THE exact legal right acquired by a free selector, though it was discussed during the arguments in the case *ex parte MAINS*, to which we have already drawn attention, was not judiciously decided upon, as the case did not require that point to be distinctly adjudicated. But it is impossible that the hint dropped by the Judge as to the state of the law can be lost on the Government. It will be remembered that precisely the same point came before the Hon. the Attorney-General, Monsiur Magistram, who ruled that as the selector could show, on the oath as a free-

The case of the MARNS aptly illustrates Mr. HAY's remark that the Fencing Bill would take the sting out of free selection. It would protect the squatter against merely malicious intrusion on his run. Harpies, like the MARNS, would at once be fenced in, and then their power to do mischief, though far from being absolutely destroyed, would be very considerably neutralised. Stock would not then trespass on their allotment, while they would be obliged every year to pay an instalment of the cost of the fence. This would not suit them, and the knowledge that they could be checkmated in this way, would do something to deter them from fencing their land. The Fencing Bill would have been no hardship on the free selector, whose only ambition was to establish himself respectably on a freehold of his own, for to him a fence would be an advantage, while its erection by the squatter would be equivalent to a loan of money repayable in instalments. But to the dishonest selector, who merely wants to make a living by impoundings, a fence is a nuisance. It takes the bread out of his mouth. The quantity of land taken out of a run by free selectors was never urged as an objection. Most runs are too large to feel any loss in this respect. Only small, though perhaps very fertile, runs, which might be largely intrrenched upon, would be seriously injured by this diminution in size. The objection was, that a selector, or selectors, if disposed to be troublesome, could cause an amount of mischief, and put the squatter to a degree of expense and trouble, altogether incommensurate with the extent of agricultural settlement involved. And this objection has been verified to the letter.

It will have been observed by our readers that a "National Colonial Emigration Society" has been formed, and that Lord LYTTON (a name very celebrated in colonization) has taken the position of President. The report of the society states that one gentleman has promised to give £1000 for every £9000 subscribed, up to £50,000, in aid of this movement. Lord LYTTON said, "he believed the aid of the society would be always required to relieve excessive population, and that the people of England ought to look upon emigration as the best means of promoting the free circulation of labour throughout all parts of the British

We have always said that it is idle to talk about the attraction of land systems bringing poor people 16,000 miles. There must be some public mode of intervention in order that they may overcome this distance. It must be done either by the Governments of the Colonies and England, or by the action of societies or private subscriptions. We hope experience has shown those who doubted that fact, that the wealth of a country is dependent upon the continual growth of its population—that all improvements contemplate growth—that all investments of money must depend for their profit upon the continual rise of demand. We wished some years ago an elaborate comparison of our population, and we demonstrated by the tables of Government that in proportion to the number of labourers and mechanics who immigrated to this colony wages rose, and that in proportion as they diminished wages fell. We were not prepared for so remarkable a demonstration of the influence of immigration in raising the value of labour, but it was proved beyond a doubt that co-operating with permanent causes the arrival of people was a stimulus to the investment of capital, because the assurance of its profit. But there are other and higher views which we have no doubt many who are sympathetic to the wishes of our fellow-countrymen are disposed to cherish. We rejoice that vast regions are provided for the habitation of man, and they are glad to see any movement by which the struggling classes may be able to inherit a country which has every element of greatness and prosperity. To stand in the way and discourage or to forbid the entrance, would be alike insane and cruel, and we trust never to hear such a cry again raised in this colony. If it be raised, we hope it will be overpowered by the indignant voice of public justice and benevolence.

The policy of the natives was thus clear and distinct, and gave full warning of the impending future. On the other side the policy of Colonel BROWNE was equally clear and distinct. He resolved to pay no respect to the sovereignty of the land inconsistent with the relation of the natives as subjects of the QUEEN, and to force them to submit to law. A piece of land belonging to TERRA was made by the natives the testing point, because the title of the seller was clear and indisputable. "The

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The trial, which was concluded on Saturday, in the case of *ex parte* MAIN, is important in many respects, and may be said to have happened opportunely prior to the commencement of the session, so as to give the Government ample time to mature such measures as may be needed to obviate the defects in the existing law. It will be in the recollection of our readers that one of the strong objections urged against the indiscriminate free selection provided for by the law was, that it would give rise to numerous collisions between squatters and selectors, and that the impounding law, intended only as a protection against real injury, would be made the instrument of vexatious annoyance. It was urged repeatedly that while the fullest encouragement and facilities ought to be afforded to the bona fide settler of small means, care should be taken to

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[illegible]

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POLITICAL SUMMARY.

It is generally understood that Parliament will be summoned for the despatch of business about the 23rd of next month, but the exact date does not seem to be looked forward to with much interest by the public. The fact is to be attributed to the absence of any subjects at present exciting the public mind, such extensive concessions having been made to popular demands that there is little left to agitate for. As usual, upon the eve of the assembling of Parliament, there are no various rumours of what the Opposition intend to do, and matters are talked of as likely to furnish grounds of vigorous attacks on the Government.

Much dissatisfaction prevails with regard to the appointments under the Lands Department, recently given by Mr. Robertson to three ex-members of Parliament. The appointments were not of much value in a pecuniary sense, but they have been generally spoken upon as rewards for Parliamentary support, and as tending to undermine the independence of the members, by holding out to them similar rewards for the like services. It has been urged in justification of the procedure that, probably, with the class of persons who have recently obtained seats in the Assembly, the Government had no other means of gaining their support, and that that support has been obtained at comparatively little cost to the country.

The changes that have taken place in the Assembly since Parliament was prorogued have been on the whole adverse to the Ministry. Mr. Ragar has been elected in the place of Mr. Windyward, and the seat vacated by Mr. Hoskins on his obtaining a Government appointment has been filled by Mr. James Buchanan, formerly a gold commissioner, and who is likely, on personal grounds, to be in opposition to the Government. Although it is probable that Ministerial candidates will be returned for East Maitland and Central Cumberland, the loss which the Government and also the Assembly have sustained by the death of Mr. Dickson will be much felt.

It was arranged at the recent Intercolonial Conference at Melbourne, that their proceedings should not be divulged prior to a certain day, when their report should be laid before the respective Legislatures; and all the delegates expressed their concurrence in that arrangement. About a fortnight, however, after the Conference broke up, the conclusions at which they arrived, were disclosed by one of the Tasmanian delegates, and published in the Hobart Town papers. From that account it would appear that a variety of topics engaged their attention, among which were—general system of weights and measures; the renewal of transportation; a more efficient system of immigration; improved postal communication with England; the maintenance of lighthouses; the establishment of one general court of appeal for the whole of the colonies; the assimilation of the Bankruptcy laws; and direct telegraphic connection with Great Britain. Some of these matters are of considerable importance, but it was not generally supposed that the labours of the Conference would embrace so wide a scope, the delegates having been spoken of as one with reference chiefly to the intercolonial question. It was stated that the delegates unanimously agreed that a uniform tariff ought to be adopted by all the colonies, and that they condemned the principle of *ad valorem* duties. The delegates from this colony adhered to their pledges of secrecy, and only reported, on their return, that the results of the Conference were, "on the whole, satisfactory."

The reservation, however, indicated that they had not got all they desired or asked for; and it has transpired that they did not succeed in persuading the Victorian Government to meet them in some plan by which the colony should obtain the duties on the goods brought across the boundary from Melbourne. This was understood to have been one of the principal objects that our delegates had in view in going to Melbourne, as the circumstance of the loss sustained by this colony, in the duties on goods brought across the Murray (amounting to what is said to be £60,000 a year), was prominently referred to by the late Colonial Treasurer in his motion last year for the appointment of delegates to the Conference, and was indeed urged as a reason for their appointment. It would appear that they were not, in fact, so much represented at the Conference, as they were, particularly, to give up the duties belonging to this colony that are at present paid in Melbourne; although it was recommended that some arrangement should be come to as would secure to each of the colonies the revenue to which it was justly entitled. The results of the Conference, so far as they have hitherto been made public, are consequently not regarded here with very much satisfaction.

The next mail from England is looked forward to with some anxiety as likely to bring us intelligence of the result of the English Government's action with regard to the Grants for Public Works. The Abolition Bill, which was sent home for Her Majesty's approval in January last. The question having been settled so far as our Parliament is concerned, public excitement on the question is allayed, and will probably not be revived should the Home Government, as it is expected they will, ratify our legislation. Already the religious party who receive the largest share of the grants for public worship are making preparations in anticipation of the gradual withdrawal of the stipends. At the recent annual meeting of the Church Society, one of the most influential of the Episcopalian clergy, while regretting on some points the passing of the State-aid Abolition Bill, said, he had no regret at the passing of any Act of the Legislature that would lead to greater exertions by members of the Church, or to greater reliance and zeal in all parties.

Mr. Smart, whose seat for the Gleebe became vacant on his acceptance of the appointment of Colonial Treasurer, was re-elected on the 7th instant, without opposition. In his speech to the electors on the hustings he confined himself to contradicting some charges that had been brought against him during his absence from the colony, and gave no intimation as to what would be the financial policy of the Government.

LOUISA CREEK, May 2.—An occasional correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* writes as follows: "The quartz reef here known as Chappell and Co.'s reef has had two crushings, one about four or five weeks ago, which produced upwards of three ounces of gold out of the ton of quartz and another about a fortnight since, which produced 200 ounces of gold out of forty tons of quartz, or five ounces to the ton; and no doubt will continue to produce similar results for many crushings to come. Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s claim, immediately adjoining Chappell and Co.'s, on the same reef, at the north-western end, looks very well, and will no doubt turn out as well when they now reach the reef of quartz stone, which they are now working for. The reef of Chappell and Co.'s is situated near a Louise Creek case, about two miles from Louisa, towards Tamboora, and there are many other reefs about the same direction which are expected to be worked, and only require prospecting to be worked."

Messrs. Dent and Son had crushed some month or two ago about eleven tons of quartz from their own reef, which yielded up to five ounces of gold. Messrs. Dent and Son's reef is expected to be good, and another party had four tons of quartz crushed which yielded four and a half ounces of gold; there are other Frenchmen's reefs which also are expected to be good.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—In our issue of the 2nd instant, we noticed that the body of a man named Joseph Ambrose, had been found in an advanced state of decomposition, near the fifteen mile water-hole, between Bullah and Brookings; we have since learned that the deceased was for some time shepherd in the employ of Mr. Osborne, and who having been for a long while ill, was on his way to Wagga Wagga, for the purpose of obtaining medical aid. Probably the poor fellow had overworked his strength on his journey, and perished in consequence.—*Wagga Wagga Express*.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

We are at length enabled to report the completion of the new Prince of Wales Theatre. The spacious and handsome edifice is to be opened with the performance of *Martha* by Lytton's Opera Company on Saturday evening next—the 23rd inst.—the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday. Much interest is felt amongst the play-going public in the completion and opening of a theatre which is pronounced to be, if not the largest, at least an exception to the most elegant and commodious, as well as the most complete in all its arrangements, of any building of the kind in these colonies.

The Prince of Wales Theatre has been built upon the same site as that which was destroyed by fire two years and a half since. Upon purchasing the property in the following year, Mr. Fitzgerald offered a prize of £100 for the best design for a new theatre. The prize was only competed for by four architects; and the design of Mr. J. F. Hilly having been preferred, he was instructed by Mr. Fitzgerald to take the necessary steps for proceeding with the re-erection of the theatre. A day or two of several months occurred owing to some difficulty in obtaining a piece of land adjoining the theatre; and it was not till August last that the works were put in hand, when contracts were taken by Mr. A. H. Hilly, the architect, and by Mr. Bishop for the carpenter's work.

As the fire which destroyed the late theatre spread the front part of the premises in Castlereagh-street, through which the entrance was, there was no occasion to rebuild that portion; and as a consequence there is nothing in the exterior of the theatre to call for notice. The dress circle and upper circle are, as in the case of the old theatre, entered from Castlereagh-street; the two passages, however, are thrown into one, and will form a commodious aisle, forty feet wide by sixteen. The entrance is eight feet wide with two right-angled landings. The upper circle has two aisles, one on each side; either of these can be used for ordinary occasions, and both will be available in the case of an alarm. There are also two staircases leading to the gallery. It was intended that the principal entrance should be from the front of the theatre, on the site occupied by a druggist's shop, but for the present the access will be from the gateway in Castlereagh-street. There are, in fact, double staircases to each tier, so that should the theatre be the more convenient can be brought into use.

The arrangement of the dress circle and the other galleries presents the most noticeable peculiarity in the theatre. The property of the theatre, Mr. Hilly's special aim was to arrange the galleries that from every seat there should be a perfect view of the stage—the want of this being a frequent source of inconvenience and complaint in many theatres. The shape that has been adopted for the dress circle is that of a semi-circle with the ends curved outwards, so as to form on either side a pair of ogres, the figure somewhat resembling that of a flat-topped bell. The shape has been adopted in the Theatre Maritima, in Paris, and in the new Adelphi Theatre, in London; and its superiority to the old horseshoe shape is, in the present instance, by the fact that the view that is obtained of the stage from every part of the house. In the front of the dress-circle there are six rows of seats, which are three and a half feet apart, extending round the stage, and there are, in the rear, two rows of seats, which are three and a half feet apart. The seats are upholstered in velvet, and the cushions are covered with amber stuff, supplied by Mr. Lennan. The ceiling and the back of the dress circle are also appropriately decorated.

The ornamentation of the front of the dress-circle, is novel in its character, and is extremely chaste and elegant. The ogre shape is adopted, the form being a semi-circle, and the ends curved outwards, so as to form on either side a pair of ogres, the figure somewhat resembling that of a flat-topped bell. The shape has been adopted in the Theatre Maritima, in Paris, and in the new Adelphi Theatre, in London; and its superiority to the old horseshoe shape is, in the present instance, by the fact that the view that is obtained of the stage from every part of the house. In the front of the dress-circle there are six rows of seats, which are three and a half feet apart, extending round the stage, and there are, in the rear, two rows of seats, which are three and a half feet apart. The seats are upholstered in velvet, and the cushions are covered with amber stuff, supplied by Mr. Lennan. The ceiling and the back of the dress circle are also appropriately decorated.

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LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.
Bacon Court.—*Allen v. Pearce*; Newman and another v. Whyte; *Victory v. Burgess*; *Moffatt v. Robinson* and wife; *Albion v. Prange*; *Josephson v. Gray*.
The Chief Justice will sit in the Jury Court, and will take any of the above cases in which the parties are ready.
Hobart's Office.—*Gannon v. Ryan*, to examine; *Hughson v. Hilly*, receiver's account.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.
2180. *Holmes v. Ruff*.
2181. *Robinson v. Ruff*.
2182. *Robinson v. Ruff*.
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Robert Town Timber
Pillage, Shingles
Bastens, Staves
Potatoes, Apples
Onions, &c.
Ex Meteor, from Robert Town.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 22nd May,
On Market Wharf.
To Timber Merchants, Potato and Fruit Dealers, Coopers,
Builders, and others.

Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD AND CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,** The cargo of the barque **Meteor**, from Hobart Town, comprising

TIMBER.

1,740 pieces hardwood timber, 22,847 feet—3x2, 4x2, 6x2, 6x2, 7x2, 8x2, 10x2, 2x4x3, 6x4, 6x3, 7x3, 8x3, 9x3, 10x3.

PALINGS, &c.

6,200 broad box palings, 6 feet

100 bags sack sundries,
 1,996 wattle sieves (stout), 4 feet
 787 ditto ditto, 5 feet
 300 bags Brown's River potatoes.
 Terms at sale.

Wines and Spirits.

MONDAY, 26th May.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers
and others.
For sale without reserve.

E. THRELEKELD AND CO. have

received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11, invoices of wines, spiritie, ale, porter, &c., in bulk and glass.

Further particulars will be duly advertised.

Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

THURSDAY, 28th May.

Fine Light Counter
Ditto Brown Ration.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on **THURSDAY**, at 11, at the City Hall, 700 bags Mauritius sugar. The balance is a cargo. Terms at sale.

Olmen's Store.

THURSDAY, 28th May.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, and others, Attractive Unreserved Sale.

Pickles, rinds and condiments.

Yinger, Mustard
Jams, in jars and tins
Saled Oil, pints and half-pints
Curry Powder, Sauces
French Olives
Red Cabbage Onions
French Saled Oil, Prunes
Marritus and Java Sugar
Salt in barrels, Bins,
Ex Centurion, &c.

400 cases
 Oilmen's stores
 General groceries
 Preserved provisions, &c., &c.
 Terms at sale
 Ironmongery.
 FRIDAY, 29th May.
 To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
 Ironmongery
 Holloware

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell
by auction, at the City Mart, on **FRIDAY,**
at 11, Invoices of goods as above.
Terms at sale.

Queensland.

Palm-tree Creek Station,
With 12,000 Sheep, more or less, and
100 Head of quiet, well-bred Cattle.

ATTORNEY and CO. will be responsible

The above splendid pastoral property, full particulars
 whereof appear in another advertisement.
 Terms at sale.
 QUEENSTOWN.
 Splendid Pastoral Property.
 (Estimated to carry 20,000 sheep in all seasons.)
 For Positive Sale by Public Auction,
 At the Sydney Exchange, on the 21st May, 1863.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions from John Scott, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms of the Sydney Exchange, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, the 21st of May, at 11 o'clock

THE PALM TREE CREEK STATION, consisting of four blocks, and known as Palmtree Creek, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and sections of the same, containing altogether twenty-one miles to Palmtree Creek, 4 miles to the Dawson River, and the latter having a frontage of about seven miles to the Dawson River.

consists partly of open downs (embracing the celebrated "Veranda Plains") richly grassed, with an abundance of salt bush and herbs and green forage crops, and is ABUNDANTLY WATERED by the Dawson River, Palmtree and Robinson Creeks, and tributaries of these streams.

Together with the run will be sold the following stock, namely:

WREBS—1000 ewes, 15 year old
2450 ditto, 25 years old
700 ditto, 43 years old
2100 ditto, of ages.
WETHERS—860 wethers, 15 year old

850 ditto, 35 years old and upwards
WEANERS—2900 weaners, about equal sexes
RAMS—214 rams.

12,114, all more or less.

WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER TO HAVE
BEEN DISEASED,

100 HEAD OF QUIET WELL-BRED CATTLE,
and
The sheep mentioned above are of a superior description,
the proprietor, who resides on the station, having devoted
great time and attention to breeding, and expanded large
space during the last five years in the introduction of some

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of an excellent family residence, containing seven rooms, with verandah and detached kitchen; a store, 30 feet by 14, with verandah in front and skillion at back; a two-roomed building, with verandah in front; a large stable, with verandah in front; three huts for men; a large woolshed, floored and battened, with lever press and bittings complete; together with sheep-pens, drafting-yards, paddock of about 100 acres, and

atoyard, garden, about 400 Ruffins, &c., &c.; also an
 on-station drive, with standing water.
 This estate is the most compact property in
 Queensland, the proprietor, who is a practical man, having
 resided on it from its formation, and spared no trouble or
 expense to supply every requisite for the easy and profit-
 able working thereof. The country consists partly of
 "open downs," richly grassed, with an abundance of
 scrub and timber, and partly embraces the celebrated "Varra
 Plains" of Leichhardt. The remainder of the country con-
 sists of open forest ridges and scrub.
 The only reason for the proprietor parting with it is
 owing to his going home.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN.

Two bullock drays, with gear complete; ten working horses, stores, tools, implements, &c., to be taken at a fair valuation.

* * * The auctioneers would particularly call the attention of stockmasters and others who are looking out for a profitable investment, to this first-class property, but more especially to the character and ages of the sheep. There is a constant demand for young stock for the new country to the north and west will, for many years to come, largely be made up of breeding stock, and the short distance from Rockhampton and other rapidly increasing centres of population will supply a market for the fat stock.

Terms at sale.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, Messrs. Queensland; or at the Sydney Branch, Messrs. the buildings
139, Pitt-street Sydney, opposite Mort's gateway.

BISHOPTHORPE—THE GLEBE.

90 YEARS' LEASES.
 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING MAIN GLEBE ROAD
 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING ST. JOHN'S ROAD
 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING DERWENT-STREET
 and ARUNDEL-TERRACE.
 B. & O. T. and CO. have received instruction

Some of the remaining unsold portions of
THE BISHOPTHORPE ESTATE,
the Glebe, comprising
Allotments fronting the Main Glebe Road
Allotments fronting St. John's Road

The rapidity with which the whole of the allotments already leased have been built upon, clearly shows the great value of property in this locality, and also that the system of 99 years' leases, and the great advantages arising therefrom, are being better understood and acted upon. The tenure is almost equal to a freehold, while it enables the

Men of limited capital, or small means, would do well to consider the very great inducements which a lease for so long a period presents to them in particular. With nearly all the advantages of a freehold, they are enabled to acquire a **REALLY VALUABLE PROPERTY**, by paying

The allotments have all 40 feet frontages, by depths of from 120 feet to 145 feet, with back entrances to every lot. The streets in this neighbourhood are now being made, and the main Glebe Road is **EQUAL TO ANY STREET IN SYDNEY**, while the city is rapidly extending in this direction, so that property in this locality cannot fail to increase in value every year.

LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street
where every information can be obtained.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

**THE ASH ISLAND ESTATE,
RIVER HUNTER.**

Beyond doubt one of the very

**FINEST AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL
ESTATES in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,**

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Honorable A. W. Scott, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Newcastle, on an early date, of which due notice will be given,
The whole of the

TRULY MAGNIFICENT ESTATE,
known as **ASH ISLAND,**
comprising an area of 2841 ACRES, with many miles
river frontage to the River Hunter, distant only
4 1/2 MILES FROM NEWCASTLE,
and including the homestead, with gardens, oranges,
extensive cultivation, grass and other lands, and

This splendid property has been recently most carefully surveyed and subdivided, and it will be sold in farms to suit all classes of purchasers. The object of the present preliminary advertisement is simply to announce—
TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

the fact that it will shortly be submitted to public competition, in order that all who may be on the look-out for homesteads, may avail themselves of an opportunity, the like of which has never before been presented to them.

Among the many claims which the Ash Island Estate possesses, entitling it to be looked upon as one of the finest estates in the colonies, the following few are sufficient for the present purpose.

1. THE SOIL is composed of RICH ALLUVIAL deposit, and is capable of producing, to any extent, large and profitable crops of ALL KINDS OF FRUITS, the ORANGE being pre-eminent—of MAIZE, LUCERNE OATS, ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES, and COTTON—the growth of the latter being particularly vigorous.

3. ITS PROXIMITY TO NEWCASTLE (the nearest great aboriginal port of New South Wales).

West Midland, Raymond Terrace, and Morpeth, and particularly

TO THE NUMEROUS COLLIERIES,
ensures a ready market for all kinds of produce—further secured by the facilities for export to all the markets and seaports of New South Wales and the adjacent colonies.

4. THE COAL.—From various experiments at different places, made by careful boring, coal of excellent quality has

5. The Estate is NOT LIABLE TO BE FLOODED BY THE WHOLE ISLAND WOULD PROBABLY PROVE A GOOD WORKING CANAL, FROM THE POSITION, WELL ADAPTED FOR INEXPENSIVE SHIPMENT, NO ENGINEERING, DIFFICULTY EXISTING, AND DEEP WATER FRONTS ALONG THE RIVER BANKS.

TITLE—unquestionable. It is now being brought under TORRENS' ACT.

Highly Important
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Storekeepers, and others
WEDNESDAY, 7th May.
Congou Teas ex Star of Eve
Ditto ditto ex Zephyr
Also,

Ex Kate Swanton, from Hongkong
 Damaged China Matting
 Damaged Young-Hyson
 Ditto Gunpowder, &c.
 Oilmen's Stores
 Coffee
 Rice, &c.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Candies

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions, to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, Georgia-street

on an early day,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

By order of the Mortgagees.
The fine Barque SUCCESS,
289 tons register.

ESSRS. BOYCE and EWBANK have received positive instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. J. and A. Brown, of Newcastle, to sell by public auction, at the Market Wharf Inn, THIS DAY, the 21st day of May instant, at noon, The fine barque Success, with all her masts, sails, rigging, anchors, chains, boats, &c., as she now lies at the Port of Newcastle.

This vessel was newly coppered in Melbourne last month, and had a thorough overhaul at the same time. She is so thoroughly well known as a constant trader on this coast, that further comment is unnecessary.
Terms, cash—No reserve.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 7th May, 1863.
JOSEPH SLY V. DAVID CROSS, of Wisman's Ferry

WILLIAM F. PLANT V. SAME
THOMAS B. WHEDON V. SAME
JOHN THOMAS V. SAME
DAVID JONES V. SAME
THOMAS M'KEOWN V. SAME.

ON FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May instant,
at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-

All the right, title, and interest, other than the equity of redemption, of the abovesaid defendant David Crook, of, in, and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, be the same more or less, situated in the

situated in the county of Cook, on the Hawkesbury River, opposite Wiseman's, bounded on the north-east by part of the south-western boundary line of Sarah Stewart's thirty acres, bearing north fifty degrees west sixteen chains, commencing at the Hawkesbury River; on the west by a line bearing south forty-six chains to the northern boundary of G. W. Moore's ninety acres; on the south by part of the northern boundary of G. W. Moore's ninety

acres, bearing east fourteen chains to the Hawkesbury River; on the east by the Hawkesbury River; being the land sold as lot five in pursuance of the advertisement of 24th February, 1835, and granted to William Bashford by deed-poll bearing date the 21st day of November, 1836.

